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PEACERESTS ON POWER OF POLISH ARMY

General Bliss Sees Resumption of War if It Fails to Hold.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Recommendations that the United States furnish surplus military supplies to Poland to aid it in repelling the westward advance of the bolsheviks have been made to the state department by Secretary Baker.

Bliss Sees Danger. In making this announcement to the House, General Bliss, a former member of the supreme military council and who had told the house ways and means committee that general revival of war in Europe was not "improbable" unless Poland could check the Russian bolshevik armies.

Consider Participation. The war secretary also said that the allied governments were considering participation in the movement to aid the Poles. General Bliss told the committee that the Russian armies were far better equipped than the Poles, who were "the only bulwark against bolshevism."

Describing Poland as "the possible storm center" in Europe, General Bliss declared that when "a whole people are brought to starvation" they may make war on a neighbor having food and so "renew the conflagration that we had hoped had died out."

Soon Independent. The bolsheviks, General Bliss continued, are regaining coal, oil and grain lands in the old Russian empire and "will soon be able to care for themselves, regardless of any blockade."

The situation in Austria was likened to that in Poland by the secretary, who also touched on conditions in Armenia.

Turning to Siberia, Mr. Baker said most of the population there was within 20 miles of either side of the trans-Siberian railroad and that distress was largely due to the inadequacy of railroad equipment.

Thirty thousand box cars on railroad sidetracks in Siberia, Mr. Baker said, are occupied by persons who fled eastward from Russia to escape the revolution.

Most of the distress in Europe is in the cities, Mr. Baker continued, declaring that infant mortality in Russia last January was \$12 per thousand for those admitted to the state dispensary. Elsewhere in European cities similar conditions prevailed he said.

At the close of the hearing Chairman Fordney announced that the committee would meet Monday to act finally on a bill authorizing loans for the food relief.

Become More Lenient. The virtual abolition of the death penalty against non-bolsheviks in soviet Russia is announced in a wireless dispatch from Moscow today.

No Peace With Germany. Berlin, Jan. 15.—(By wireless to London.)—Official denial was made today of reports that Germany had concluded an agreement with soviet Russia.

London, Jan. 15.—The bolsheviks have captured Rostov-on-Don, according to a wireless dispatch from Moscow. Ten thousand prisoners, 10 guns, nine tanks and an enormous amount of baggage were taken, the statement says.

Street fighting started in Rostov-on-Don on Jan. 9 and lasted the whole day, the soviet communication continues. "The town was cleared on the tenth and the enemy driven beyond Bataisk Girdo and Akhsharai. The enemy destroyed the bridges over the Don, but the bridge railway bridge was not damaged. A revolutionary committee had been formed at Rostov."

The bolsheviks, it was stated in a Moscow wireless message picked up in London Jan. 10, had taken the town of Nakhichevan, and had entered the outskirts of Baku, which was formerly the capital of the government of General Denikin. Rostov is the chief port of the Don river.

Americans Killed. London, Jan. 15.—Two Americans were killed and three wounded in a clash with an armored train General Semenov, commander-in-chief of the all-Russian army, according to a dispatch from Harbin.

SHIP ARRIVES. Dakar, French West Africa, Jan. 15.—The Italian liner Principessa Adelaide, reported to have been sunk by a mine with a loss of 700 men, arrived here safely.

MAY CALL OUT NURSES IF FLU BECOMES BAD

However, Health Commissioner Doesn't Expect Epidemic.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—A campaign of defense against a possible recurrence of an influenza epidemic began here today under direction of John Dill Robertson, city health commissioner.

Plans were made to call out 2,100 nurses, alumnae of the Chicago training school of home and public nursing, to care for patients, if conditions warrant.

"Indications are that we are not in for an epidemic," said Dr. Robertson. "When influenza swept the country 30 years ago it returned in a comparatively light form the following year. In my opinion, that is what is happening to us now."

HITCHCOCK AND UNDERWOOD IN TIE FOR HONOR

Washington, Jan. 15.—Democratic senators in caucus today failed to elect a leader. A deadlock on a tie vote developed between Senators Hitchcock of Nebraska and Underwood of Alabama and the caucus adjourned subject to the call of the two candidates.

Two ballots were taken and the count on each was 19 to 19, with Senator Smith of Georgia withholding his vote.

The next caucus will be held after Secretary Glass, appointed senator from Virginia, takes his seat. He is understood to favor Underwood. The caucus voted by a majority of one to invite Mr. Glass to attend today's meeting or allow his vote to be cast, but Senator Underwood decided not to press the matter.

Senator Underwood stated that the minority in the peace treaty controversy was not involved and that the Nebraska senator would continue to have his loyal support on treaty questions.

The vote of Senator Smith would have broken the deadlock today, but the agreement to postpone final action until Secretary Glass was seated was said to have been reached without objection.

Forty-three senators were present, the absentees being Senators Swanson, Virginia and Smith of Arizona, who were paired, and Senator Johnson of South Dakota. Senators Hitchcock and Underwood refrained from voting.

The roll call follows:

Roll Call Result.

For Senator Hitchcock: Ashurst, Chambliss, Calhoun, Henderson, Kendrick, King, Myers, Nugent, Overman, Phelan, Pomeroy, Robinson, Sheppard, Simons, Trammell, Thomas, Walsh of Montana, Wolcott—19.

For Senator Underwood: Bankhead, Dial, Fletcher, Gay, Gerry, Gore, Harris, Harrison, Jones of New Mexico, McKellar, Hillman, Ransdell, Reed, Shields, Smith of Maryland, Smith of South Carolina, Stanley, Walsh of Massachusetts, Williams—19.

Senator Simons of North Carolina, who voted for Senator Hitchcock, also announced after the conference that determination of the question of minority leadership had nothing whatever to do with leadership in the treaty fight.

SOMEBODY ALSO IS FOOLING WITH PRICE OF SPUDS

Chicago, Jan. 15.—Manipulation of shipments has caused a jump in potato prices here from \$3 to \$3.50 a hundred pounds to \$5 and \$5.50, according to Russell Poole, director of the bureau of foods, markets and farm products of the city health department.

On Dec. 5, the statement says, potatoes were selling at the lower figure. There was a gradual increase until Jan. 5, when the price jumped 35 cents a hundredweight.

The Weather

Unsettled weather tonight and Friday, probably with snow. No decided change in temperature with the lowest temperature tonight about 20 to 25 degrees above zero. Highest yesterday, 22; lowest last night, 17.

Wind velocity, 9 miles per hour. Precipitation, none.

12 m. 7 p.m. 7 a.m. greater, yesterday, today

Dry bulb temp., 19 20 19

Wet bulb temp., 16 19 19

Rel. humidity, .52 51 57

River stage, 4, a fall of .1 in the last 24 hours.

J. M. SHERIER, Meteorologist.

SPEAKING OF THE HIGH PRICE PORK IS NOW BRINGING

Noblesville, Ind., Jan. 15.—Chief's Best, a spotted Poland China hog, brought \$35,000 in a sale here this week. The hog belonged to Frank Wise and was purchased by Wyckoff & Simson, representing an Iowa State Breeding association. This is said to be a new record price for one hog.

A sow brought \$8,000 at the sale. Forty hogs, which were sold brought a total of \$64,250.

PROHIBITION COPS TO BE REASONABLE

No Pushing, Prying Get-Em-Anyhow Spirit Is Shown in Illinois.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—Word was passed out today by Captain Hubert E. Howard, director of federal prohibition in Illinois, that enforcement of the 18th constitutional amendment, effective at midnight tomorrow night, would be "based upon mutual reasonableness, and carried out by reasonable and slow working authorities."

Except where a flagrant violation of the law is shown federal authorities said warnings would take the place of arrests.

More than 200 federal agents, drilled in a "sleuth school" here, will take the field at 8 o'clock Saturday morning to keep the lid on in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Indiana.

Look Out for Fruit Juices.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 12.—In one of the broadest constructions yet placed on provisions of the act for enforcement of constitutional prohibition, Prohibition Commissioner Kramer has ruled that fruit juices and ciders come within the dry ban, if they contain more than one-half of one per cent alcohol.

The commissioner's interpretation of the law was set forth in a memorandum charging prohibition directors and inspectors with the added duty of examining the alcoholic content of such beverages.

The drastic regulation goes into effect with constitutional prohibition Jan. 16. Violation of it carries the same penalties as for the manufacture or sale of stronger liquors.

Ready All Over Nation.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Prohibition Commissioner Cramer has completed organization of the machinery for the enforcement of constitutional prohibition after the amendment and the enforcement law become effective at midnight tomorrow night. Commissioners have been appointed for practically all states, as well as for the districts into which the country has been divided for purposes of enforcement of the law.

With the coming into force of the amendment, the export of intoxicating liquors will cease. An enormous amount of whisky has been sent out of the country within the past few weeks, but large stocks still remain in bonded warehouses and its disposition will be watched closely to prevent illegal sales.

Can't Keep in Storage.

Liquor held in warehouses and elsewhere for private account must be moved in homes or other places of residence by the owners before tomorrow midnight. Any remaining in storage will be subject to seizure.

Home brewing of beverages containing more than one-half of one per cent of alcohol also will come under the ban.

May Get No Refund.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—Wholesale liquor dealers and saloon-keepers who paid a tax of \$6.60 per gallon on whisky will not receive a refund unless congress decides otherwise, Julius F. Smyetanka, collector of internal revenue, announced today.

Scores of saloon keepers have applied for a refund on the ground that they intend to use the liquors for non-beverage purposes on which the tax is \$2.20 per gallon.

GIVE 30,000,000 TREE SEEDS FOR EUROPE PLANTING

Boston, Jan. 15.—Thirty-five million tree seeds were formally presented to the government of France, Belgium and Great Britain by the American Forestry association, here today. They were accepted by the consuls of the three countries and will be used in reforesting devastated areas.

SENATE APPROVES WATER POWER ACT

Washington, Jan. 15.—Ending a 10 years' fight, the senate today passed the water power bill, which now goes to conference for the composing of differences between the house and senate. Final enactment of the measure within a few weeks is expected.

EVEN WAR HAS NO EFFECT ON BIRTH RATE IN FRANCE

Paris, Jan. 15.—Traditions that the birth rate of a country always increases after a war have proved fallacious here. Statistics of the prefecture of police show the rate is still sinking. The number of births in Paris in recent months has been higher than ever but this is due to the fact that the population has been augmented by 500,000 persons during the last year. The number of births per thousand of population, the vital test, is lower at present than it was before the war in 1914.

PEACE TREATY TERMS HANDED TO HUNGARIANS

Paris, Jan. 15.—The terms of peace for Hungary framed by the peace conference were handed to the Hungarian delegation here this afternoon. The Hungarians were given 15 days in which to present their observations.

The treaty was received by Count Albert Apponyi, head of the delegation, from the hands of Paul Dutasta, general secretary of the peace conference, in the presence of Premiers Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Nitti, and Hugh C. Wallace, the American ambassador and Baron Matsui, the Japanese ambassador.

Premier Clemenceau made a brief address in the course of which he specified the time allowed Hungary to reply. He added that the council had decided unanimously to grant the request of Count Apponyi that he be permitted to explain verbally before the allied council the present position of the Hungarian government.

M. Clemenceau said he would be allowed, provided that no discussion should follow. The council will hear Count Apponyi tomorrow.

The entire ceremony of the presentation lasted barely five minutes.

MILLIONS LOST BY FRAUDS IN SHIP BUILDING

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 15.—Frauds involving many millions of dollars in connection with the building of ships for the government in Oregon, Washington and California have been unearthed by government investigators it became known today, when William H. Tidwell, special agent of the treasury department, was appointed chief assistant to Special United States Attorney General Bert Schlesinger, here.

It is understood that Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, on the strength of the report of alleged discoveries of graft in Pacific coast shipyards, has ordered the United States Shipping Board to hold up claims approximating \$37,000,000 to await the outcome of the investigation.

OFFER 28 CHANGES TO BE MADE PART OF CONSTITUTION

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 15.—The first proposed changes in the basic law of Illinois were submitted to delegates by delegates to the constitutional convention. Twenty-eight proposals were introduced. The convention completed its part of the formal organization proceedings by adopting a resolution authorizing President Charles E. Woodward of Ottawa to name necessary employees and then adjourned until next Tuesday, Jan. 20, at 10 a. m.

The report of the rules committee was adopted with few changes. An amendment offered by Henry M. Dunlap, Republican of Savoy, providing for the appointment of a committee of 15 members to consider proposals relating to agriculture and labor.

One proposal submitted for consideration of the convention by William H. Beckman, Republican of Chicago, would provide Cook county with "authority to exercise all powers of local and self government."

Oscar E. Carlstrom, Republican of Alton, presented a proposition to adopt at the beginning of the present constitution with a few minor changes.

Universal suffrage is the subject of a proposition by Henry M. Dunlap, Republican of Savoy. Lewis A. Jarman, Republican of Rushville, presented a series of proposals. One would declare state employees who conspire to quit their positions guilty of sedition. Other proposals by delegate Jarman included the following:

To compel all newspapers and periodicals published in the state to be printed in the English language; all instructions in schools to be in the English language; to limit sessions of the legislature to 90 days; to limit Cook county's representation in the legislature to eight senators and 30 representatives; to reduce the house of representatives to 100 members to be elected from 100 districts; to create a state court for the adjustment of industrial disputes; to increase the number of supreme court judges from seven to nine; two to be appointed by the governor; two to be appointed by the appellate court to sit on the appellate bench.

Delegate Lee Gighell of Aurora introduced a proposal relating to taxation.

ITALY AGREES TO ADRIATIC TERMS

Paris, Jan. 15.—The project for an agreement on the Adriatic question has been accepted by Italy and has also been handed to the Jugoslavs.

METHODISTS IN A MOVE TO BAR GERMAN

Conference May Decide to Have All Services in English.

Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 15.—A movement has been started to have English the only language used in services of the Methodist Episcopal church throughout the United States after this year. The matter is expected to be voted on at the quadrennial conference of the denomination next May in Des Moines, Iowa.

Rev. E. M. Mills, general secretary of the Methodist Episcopal church in America, announced he had received petitions from several conference bodies requesting that a rule for the exclusive use of English be adopted.

Such a rule would affect 16 conference bodies, of which 10 are German speaking and the others use Danish, Swedish and Norwegian. The German speaking churches have voiced a strong protest.

Abandon Lutheran School.

Belvidere, Ill., Jan. 15.—On the ground that the teaching of the fundamental studies in the German language no longer is desired by even the parents of German blood the school which for 50 years has been operated in connection with the Emmanuel Evangelical Lutheran church in this city has been closed, and the children have entered the public schools.

CLOTHING PRICES EXCEEDING LIMIT OF BUYING POWER

Chicago, Jan. 15.—Retail clothing prices were urged to discourage extravagant buying by customers in resolutions adopted by the National Association of Retail Clothiers today.

"Sane buying" was commended as one means of keeping prices from going higher.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—Unless clothing prices go down people will lose their purchasing power and industries will be idle, said H. R. Figg, assistant attorney general, before the National Association of Retail Clothiers here today.

"Most clothing prices are already impossible for a great number of people in the United States," he added.

Mr. Figg, who has charge of price regulation under the Lever act, urged the retailers to appoint a committee to cooperate with manufacturers and wholesalers in finding a solution of the problem.

METHODISTS MEET TO FORM MERGER

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 15.—Clergymen and laymen representing six million Methodist Episcopalians attended the meeting which began here today of the joint commission of the Methodist Episcopal churches, north and south, which has as its object unification of the two wings of the church. That the merger would be agreed upon immediately appeared to be a foregone conclusion among the delegates.

MAY GIVE SERVICE IN HENRY COUNTY

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 15.—The state public utilities commission today issued an order permitting the Springfield Valley Utilities company to operate rural electric lines and deliver electric service in La Salle, Bureau and Henry counties after receiving permission from local authorities.

GRAINMEN FAVOR BOOM FOR HOOVER

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 15.—Herbert C. Hoover was endorsed for president by a large delegation of millers and grain men who attended a banquet here last night. Announcement of their action was made public today by the Northwestern Miller.

Most of the millers who attended the banquet were said to be Republicans.

HICKEY REELECTED ASSOCIATION HEAD

Chicago, Jan. 15.—Thomas J. Hickey today was reelected president of the American association for a term of three years at a salary of \$7,200 a year, an increase of \$2,200. After the election the club owners began consideration of the scheme with indications pointing to the adoption of a 154-game season.

IF YOU CAN MAKE PLANE ANY SAFER HERE'S INCENTIVE

Paris, Jan. 15.—A prize of 100,000 francs has been offered by the Union for Security in Airplane Service, to the inventor of a device which will tend to render air navigation in a heavier-than-air machine safer than at present. The conditions place no limit, either on the principle involved or the nature of the invention.

EVEN TRY TO PROFITEER IN HUMAN BLOOD

Transfusion Squad Strikes for \$30 More a Pint, But Loses Out.

New York, Jan. 15.—Men who sell their blood for transfusion operations struck for more money yesterday at the Flower hospital. They demanded \$55 for a pint of blood, \$30 more than they received two weeks ago, since which time the price has increased to \$40. Student nurses responded as strike breakers.

LET DEAD REST ABROAD, URGES BISHOP BRENT

Senior Army Chaplain Believes Relatives Should Consider All the Circumstances.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Bishop Charles H. Brent, senior chaplain with the American expeditionary forces in France, has addressed an open letter to Secretary Baker and the next of kin of the American dead in France regarding the return of the bodies of American soldiers who fell overseas. The letter was made public today by the American Field of Honor association, which is opposing the movement for the wholesale return of the bodies and follows charges presented in the senate and house that the movement is being fostered by undertakers for their personal profit.

May Change Minds.

"America," wrote Bishop Brent, "has left to the decision of the nearest of kin in each case what the final resting place of our dead is to be—whether in France or in this country. No one will dispute the right of parent or wife to claim the fulfillment of the promise made by the American government to return to America the bodies of our dead soldiers. But it is conceivable that there are those who, after learning the plan to establish and maintain in France an American field of honor for those who are 'forever overseas' may consider this the more excellent way."

"There will be an American Central Field of Honor with as many departments as may be necessary. Here each year, on an appointed day commemorative of the dead will be observed. Over all the sheltering folds of the Stars and Stripes, will forever wave."

Pay Annual Tribute.

"The plan aims to pay high honor to those whom high honor is due. It would preserve as far as may be the comradeship of the war among those who met a common fate. It would express to all who are bereaved the undying value of the sacrifice made. It would perpetuate in death that work begun in life to bind together nations of like ideals."

JITNEYS COMPEL SALEM, MASS., CAR LINES TO SUSPEND

Salem, Mass., Jan. 15.—Thirty thousand persons who usually ride to business in trolley cars crowded into motor buses or walked in the near zero atmosphere today. All local lines of the Eastern Massachusetts street railway, and a large part of the interurban service were discontinued at midnight, the public trustees of the road having refused to operate the cars in this vicinity longer in the face of continued loss of revenue, due to jitneys.

SECOND DEGREE MURDER VERDICT AGAINST H. S. NEW

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 15.—The jury returned a verdict of murder in the second degree in the case of Harry S. New, here today. New was charged with the murder of Miss Freda Lesser in July.

HUN SUB CAPTAIN POISONS HIMSELF

Berlin, Jan. 15.—Captain Morcht, commander of the submarine which sank the French battleship Danton and other vessels, died yesterday in a hospital at Hamburg after having taken poison, according to the Lokai Anzeiger.

The French battleship Danton was torpedoed in the Mediterranean March 19, 1917. She sank a half hour after being hit with the loss of 296 men. The remaining 806 men of her complement were saved by the destroyer Massue and patrol boats.

KING OF KURDS FIRST RULER TO GO BOLSHEVISTIC

Geneva, Jan. 15.—Enver Pasha, former Turkish minister of war, who was recently elected king of Kurdistan, has started a bolshevik revolution in Kurdistan, Afghanistan and Baluchistan, according to a telegram from Baku.

This is the first time on record that a bolshevik movement has been started by a monarch.

HAVE THE DRYS BEEN DELAYING RATIFICATION?

Wet Senators Say They Have, But It's Pretty Hard to Prove.

BY DAVID LAWRENCE.
(Special to The Argus.)
Washington, D. C., Jan. 15.—Did the fact that President Wilson might lift the ban on wine and beer in the period before Jan. 16, when the constitutional amendment on prohibition goes into effect, have anything to do with the delay on the ratification of the peace treaty?

This question is now being asked here in view of the sudden effort and unquestionably vitalized backing now being given to the move for a compromise on the peace treaty. It may be a mere coincidence that William Jennings Bryan didn't make a move for compromise when the treaty failed to get a two-thirds vote last November and the talk of reaching and agreement was in the air, and it may be a coincidence also that nothing was done when congress reconvened in December, but it is a fact that not a single one of the noted "dry" leaders of the senate has been especially conspicuous in the overtures for compromise which have been going on for the last few months, until the last two weeks when it became apparent that reservations included in the treaty could not possibly be agreed upon before Jan. 16.

Say It's Ridiculous.

"Dry" senators on both the Republican and Democratic side say it is absurd to connect the delay on the peace treaty with any thought on their part of a continuously dry nation in the interim before Jan. 16. Some of them have told me they never have even heard the "wet" and "dry" fight mentioned in treaty conferences. But certain "wet" senators are sublimely confident that there could have been a compromise on the peace treaty ratification much earlier if it had not been for the fear that the president would immediately lift the prohibition ban. They go so far as to change that the powerful interests which have held a club over "dry" senators have been quietly at work against compromise efforts because of its effect on prohibition. It is something very difficult to prove and it is interesting merely because the belief is entertained and expressed by "wet" senators who are themselves interested in the early ratification of the treaty. Of course, conversely, one might argue that the senators who were working for a compromise were trying hard to get a "wet" spell for the country before the nation becomes bone dry on Jan. 16. But the elements of coincidence in the situation are worthy of note.

Active Behind Scenes.

So far as the record goes, the votes cast on the night the treaty failed of a two-thirds vote in the last session show wets and dries on both sides. Senator Owen, Democrat, for instance, who is a dry, believed so strongly in compromise that he even voted for the Lodge reservations. On the other hand, in the Republican ranks, not a dry vote was cast for compromise except that of Senator McCumber. But it is in connection with the lack of activity behind the scenes—not in the voting last November—that the charge is made that the "dries" on both the Democratic and Republican side might have shown themselves as interested in compromise six weeks ago as they are today. Senators Hitchcock and Underwood, who have been prime movers in the compromise business are "wets" and it is pointed out Senator Kendrick, Democrat, of Wyoming, who is a dry, has suddenly gotten active in the last fortnight supposedly on behalf of William Jennings Bryan in endeavoring to bring about a compromise.

Perhaps one of the most significant utterances which has been seized upon by "wets" as a basis for their theory is the emphasis placed by Mr. Bryan, champion of prohibition, on the liquor question in his Jackson day speech followed by his message of a few days ago urging compromise and ratification by Jan. 16, which is the date the prohibition amendment goes into effect. It is true that the first meeting of the council of the league occurred on Jan. 16, but the United States could not, of course, attend that meeting even if the senate acted because the actual process of exchanging ratification would take at least two or three weeks. Therefore it has been contended by "wets" that Mr. Bryan plainly gave the game away when he set Jan. 16 as the date for the putting into effect of a compromise on the treaty. Why, they ask, was he silent between Nov. 27 and Jan. 8?

Opinions Differ.

It will always be difficult to say what were the forces delaying the ratification of peace by the United States. The procrastination has been variously attributed to party politics, to alien elements in our population and to the prohibition controversy. This much is true: President Wilson would have lifted the wartime prohibition ban the moment the treaty had been ratified. "Wets" and "dries" have known that for some time. Whether prohibition influences had anything to do with the delay is something on which individual senators and the public generally can draw their own conclusions, but with constitutional prohibition effective on Friday of this week, there no longer remains any "wet" and "dry" reasons for delay in compromise. By a process of elimination, only party politics or the influence of alien elements in the body politic.

COMMUNISTS DEMANDING A REVOLUTION

German Workers Urged in Manifesto to Rise and Form Councils.

Berlin, Jan. 15.—A communist manifesto issued today urged the immediate election of revolutionary employees' councils in all industrial establishments.

Newspaper estimates of the casualties in rioting about the Reichstag place the dead in excess of 30 and the wounded at 100.

Berlin Is Orderly.

London, Jan. 15.—Berlin was quiet Wednesday, according to a wireless dispatch from the German capital. The large factories were working normally and the railway and tram services were not interrupted.

Strong indignation is expressed in every branch of industry at the unscrupulousness of the independent, the dispatch adds, because the leaders hid behind machine guns while the masses were driven forward to face the guns of the soldiers.

It is announced that the Berlin government will not permit demonstrations on the occasion of the burial of the victims of Tuesday's rioting.

Fear Spread.

Fears are expressed in diplomatic dispatches that the Berlin imbroglio may spread throughout Germany and even to Vienna through the agency of the communists, this element using the recent Berlin disorders to inflame the masses by representing those killed as martyrs to the cause of the people.

Thus far no disorders are reported outside of Berlin.

The advice in analyzing the upheaval in Berlin, point to its original cause as the dissatisfaction of the independent socialists over the failure of the government to provide a method for the establishment of the workers' councils called for by the constitution, but give the immediate cause as indignation at the attitude of the government towards strikers. This resulted in the organization of the great demonstration in front of the Reichstag building.

The violence that followed, however, is declared to have been due to communist agents who took advantage of the assemblage